

APPENDIX B

Wildlife

- Endangered Wildlife Categories
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- Mammal Habitats
- Amphibian and Reptile Habitats
- Birding on Mount Desert Island
- Bird Checklist of Acadia National Park
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Endangered Wildlife Categories in the State of Maine

ENDANGERED SPECIES

A **Maine Endangered Species** is one in immediate danger of extirpation from the state due to critically low or declining numbers. Habitat loss or degradation, overexploitation, pollution, and disease are all causative factors. This includes any species that spends a significant part of its life cycle within the state of Maine, and is not limited just to those that breed in Maine. Continuous survival of these species within the state is unlikely without the implementation of special protective measures. In addition, any federally listed Endangered Species occurring in Maine is included in this listing.

THREATENED SPECIES

A **Maine Threatened Species** is not as critically jeopardized by extirpation as an endangered species, but will probably become endangered if current population levels experience any further declines. This includes any species that spends a significant part of its life cycle in the state of Maine, and is not limited just to species that breed in Maine. Any indigenous wildlife species that has been documented to be rare or declining within the state, and which is likely to become endangered in Maine in the foreseeable future, is included. In addition, any federally listed threatened species occurring in Maine is included in this listing or in the endangered listing.

SPECIAL CONCERN SPECIES

A species that is not endangered or threatened, but is particularly vulnerable to potential population decline due to restricted distribution and/or habitat loss.

WATCH LIST SPECIES

Species that do not meet the rigorous requirements of inclusion under the above categories, but do warrant special attention.

EXTIRPATED SPECIES

Species of wildlife that were once indigenous to Maine but have not been documented as naturally occurring in the state for the past 50 years.

APPENDIX B – WILDLIFE

Mammal, Amphibian, and Reptile Checklist

STATUS DESCRIPTIONS

Extinct: species no longer exists

Extirpated: human induced absence: hunted, trapped, driven out from former range

* **Maine Species of Indeterminate Status:** believed to be endangered, threatened, or of special concern status, but insufficient data is available

~ **Maine Watch List:** species that warrant special attention, but do not meet requirements of other categories

+ **Federally Listed Endangered Species:** in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range

Bats

Northern long-eared bat: common*

Little brown bat: common*

Silver-haired bat: unknown*

Big brown bat: common*

Red bat: uncommon*

Hoary bat: uncommon*

Eastern small-footed bat: uncommon

Bears

Black Bear: uncommon

Canids

Eastern timber wolf (gray wolf): extirpated

Eastern coyote: common

Red fox: common

Felines

Bobcat: rare

Lynx: extirpated

Eastern cougar: extirpated

Frogs and Toads

American toad: uncommon

Spring peeper: common

Gray tree frog: uncommon

Bullfrog: common

Green frog: common

Pickerel frog: common

Leopard frog (northern): uncommon

Wood frog: common

Hoofed Browsers

White-tailed deer: common

Moose: uncommon

Eastern woodland caribou: extirpated

American elk: extirpated

Marine Mammals

Harbor seal: common

Gray seal: uncommon

Harbor porpoise: common

White-sided dolphin: uncommon

White-beaked dolphin: rare visitor

Pilot whale: rare

Finback whale (seasonal): common+

Minke whale: common

Humpback whale: uncommon

Right whale: rare+

Orca (killer whale): rare visitor

Beluga: rare visitor

Rabbits and Hares

Snowshoe hare (varying hare): common

Raccoons

Raccoon: common

Rodents

Porcupine: common
Beaver (re-introduced, 1921): common
Woodchuck: common
Muskrat: common
Gray squirrel: common
Red squirrel: common
Eastern chipmunk: common
Deer mouse: common
White-footed mouse: common
Southern bog lemming: unknown ~
Boreal red-backed vole: common
Meadow vole: common
Northern flying squirrel: common
Southern flying squirrel: uncommon
Meadow jumping mouse: common
Woodland jumping mouse: common
House mouse: uncommon
Norway rat: uncommon

Salamanders

Spotted salamander: common
Red-spotted newt: common
Dusky salamander: uncommon
Red-backed salamander: common
Four-toed salamander: uncommon
Two-lined salamander: common
Blue-spotted salamander: unknown

Shrews and Moles

Masked shrew: common ~
Northern water shrew: uncommon ~
Pygmy shrew: unknown ~
Short-tailed shrew: common ~
Star-nosed mole: common
Hairy-tailed mole: uncommon
Smokey mole: uncommon

Snakes

Red-bellied snake: common

Garter snake: common

Ringneck snake: common

Smooth Green Snake: common

Northern Milk Snake: common

Turtles

Snapping turtle: common

Stinkpot turtle: accidental

Eastern painted turtle: common

Central painted turtle: unknown

Wood turtle: accidental

Blanding's turtle: accidental

Weasels

Short-tailed weasel (ermine): common

Long-tailed weasel: common

Mink: common

River otter: common

Striped skunk: common

Fisher: unknown

Sea mink: extinct

APPENDIX B – WILDLIFE

Mammal Habitats

Mount Desert Island offers an environment rich with the presence of somewhat shy and secretive wildlife. Many leave signs of their presence such as nipped-off twigs, feces, tracks, eggshells, shed hairs, or nut hulls. Perhaps the most effective strategy for observing wildlife is to sit quietly for an hour or so in some secluded spot and wait for local species to declare themselves in the course of their daily lives. It may take repeated visits over many years to a variety of habitats to spot even half the species listed below, but the result is apt to be highly satisfying as a revelation of the hidden residents of Acadia National Park.

Bats

Little brown myotis: caves, attics, barns, tunnels, hollow trees

Silver-haired bat: forested areas near lakes or streams

Big brown bat: buildings, bridges, caves, tunnels, hollow trees

Hoary bat: wooded areas where it roosts in trees 10 to 15 feet above ground; uncommon

Keen's myotis: uncommon

Red bat: wooded areas where it roosts in trees 5 to 40 feet above ground; uncommon

Bears

Black bear: uncommon

Canids

Coyote: edges of second growth forests, open brushy fields, forest openings

Red fox: prefers a mixture of forest and open areas

Felines

Bobcat: mixed deciduous-coniferous and hardwood forests broken by fields and roads; rare

Hares

Snowshoe hare: woodlands with dense brushy understory; coniferous swamps

Hoofed Browsers

White-tailed deer: forest edges, swamp borders, woods interspersed with fields

Moose: second-growth boreal forests with semi-open areas and swamps or lakes; uncommon

Raccoons

Raccoon: wooded areas interrupted by fields and water courses

Rodents

Eastern chipmunk: deciduous woodlands with abundant cover

Woodchuck: edges of woodlands, open cultivated land, pastures, meadows

Gray squirrel: deciduous and mixed forests

Red squirrel: coniferous, mixed, and occasionally deciduous forests

Northern flying squirrel: mixed mature coniferous and deciduous forests

Beaver: slowly flowing brooks, usually bordered by woodland

Deer mouse: coniferous or mixed forests, field borders, stone walls, out-buildings

Boreal red-backed vole: cool moist deciduous, mixed, or coniferous forests

Meadow vole: fields, pastures, orchards, marshes and meadows, swamps, bogs

Muskrat: marshes, shallow portions of lakes, ponds, swamps, streams, ditches

House mouse: buildings, fields, corncribs

Meadow jumping mouse: moist, open grassy and brushy marshes and meadows

White-footed mouse: forests and fields; not habitat specific

Woodland jumping mouse: brush and herbaceous vegetation in forests, near water

Porcupine: mixed or coniferous forests, especially northern hardwood-hemlock

House mouse: uncommon

Norway rat: wherever food is abundant; waterfronts, farms, towns, dumps;
uncommon

Southern flying squirrel: uncommon

Shrews and Moles

Masked shrew: woodlands with grasses, rocks, logs, or stumps; bogs

Water shrew: wet areas along ponds and streams in coniferous forests

Northern short-tailed shrew: both timbered and fairly open habitats

Star-nosed mole: low wet ground near bodies of water

Short-tailed shrew: forests, grasslands, marshes, brushy areas

Hairy-tailed mole: open woods and meadows with light, sandy loam; uncommon

Smokey mole: uncommon

Weasels

Ermine: wooded or open country with thickets, rock piles, and other heavy cover

Long-tailed weasel: open woods and woodland edges, grasslands, river bottomlands

Mink: streambanks, lakeshores, marshes

Striped skunk: semi-open country, woods and meadows, agricultural lands, suburbs

River otter: borders of streams, lakes or other wetlands in forested areas

Amphibian and Reptile Habitats

Common Species

Spotted salamander: moist woods, stream banks, beneath stones, logs, boards

Red-spotted newt: ponds, weedy areas of lakes, marshes, ditches, backwaters, pools

Redback salamander: mixed deciduous or coniferous woods; under stones, moist litter

Four-toed salamander: wet woodlands w. sphagnum moss; tamarack bogs

Northern two-lined salamander: floodplain bottoms to moist forest; streams; seeps

Eastern American toad: gardens, woods, yards with cover and damp soil (limited distribution on island)

Northern spring peeper: marshy or wet woods; sphagnum bogs; near ponds and swamps

Bullfrog: near shorelines of large bodies of water with emergent vegetation

Green frog: shallow freshwater margins

Wood frog: wooded areas, often far from water in summer

Pickerel frog: colder waters of lakes, ponds, streams, springs, sphagnum bogs

Common snapping turtle: bottom dweller in any permanent/semi-permanent water body

Eastern painted turtle: quiet, shallow ponds, marshes, woodland pools, shores, bogs

Northern red belly snake: moist woods, hillsides, bogs, meadows; under debris

Eastern garter snake: island-wide

Northern ringneck snake: secretive, under cover in moist shady woodlands

Eastern smooth green snake: upland areas, grassy fields, meadows

Eastern milk snake: farmlands, woods, outbuildings, meadows, river bottoms, bogs

Possible Species (not recently found within range)

Blue-spotted salamander: wooded, swampy or moist areas

Spring salamander: cold, clean undisturbed mountain streams; cool seeps and springs in forested areas

Northern dusky salamander: woodlands at the margins of cool running water

Northern leopard frog: wet open meadows and fields; wet woods (not reported since 1950s)

Gray tree frog: wooded areas with small trees, shrubs, and bushes near shallow water

Not reported since 1950s

Wood turtle: meandering streams with sandy bottoms & overhanging alders

Stinkpot: still, shallow, clear lakes, ponds, rivers; muddy bottoms preferred

Northern brown snake: island-wide

Birding on Mount Desert Island

With over 273 species of birds seen around Mount Desert Island, Acadia National Park is truly a good place to look for them. This is due in part to the meeting of northern and southern forest types, along with open ocean, sheltered bays, and freshwater marshes and ponds. The distribution of individual birds, however, changes with the time of day, the season, and the year. Seeing certain species may take a lot of patience and persistence, and being in the right place at the right time. To find birds, spend time in the preferred habitat of the species you are looking for, noted in the bird checklist or in field guides, and follow the tips below.

BIRDING TIPS FOR THE ACADIA AREA

Bald eagles and ospreys nest on many off-shore islands around Mount Desert Island. They may be seen near any body of water, especially on nature cruises. Look for them on top of trees, on rocky islands, or flying overhead. Give a wide berth to any eagle nests and do not land on an island with an active nest. *See Outer Islands, page 3-96.*

Common loons breed on many freshwater lakes and ponds. They may be heard calling on Echo Lake, Eagle Lake, Bubble Pond, Jordan Pond, and Long Pond. Loons move into saltwater bays for the winter.

Acadia is at the southern edge of the distribution of many **northern species**, such as boreal chickadees, gray jays, red and white-winged crossbills, spruce grouse, and black-backed woodpeckers. They may be rare or absent, however, in any given year. Spruce forests, especially on the west side of the island, such as at Wonderland or Ship Harbor, are the best places to look.

Atlantic puffins are birds of the open ocean, rarely seen at Acadia National Park. They nest on nearby Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge and can be seen during various commercial boat trips.

Peregrine falcons nest on some of the park's cliffs between late March and early August, and adults may be present into December. The Precipice Trail parking lot is a good vantage point from which to look for these falcons. Park staff may be there with spotting scopes to help you see them. Help protect these falcons by honoring posted trail closures.

SEASONALLY

In the fall: watch for migrating falcons, hawks, and other birds of prey from any mountain in the park, especially when the winds blow from a northerly direction. Mixed flocks of migrating warblers and other songbirds are often heralded by the calls of chickadees and may be encountered along the south end of the island and by bodies of water.

In the winter: seabirds, like oldsquaws, common eiders, and red-necked grebes, are the easiest birds to see in the coldest months. Look for them along Ocean Drive, around Bar Island, or in any sheltered bay. Northern shrikes, great gray owls, and northern hawk owls are sometimes found in open areas like Great Meadow and Beech Mountain.

BIRDING SPOTS

Sieur de Monts Spring is one of the best birding locations, especially during migration and nesting. Deciduous woods attracted more southern species. Listen and look for American woodcock, black-billed cuckoo, great crested flycatcher, eastern peewee, eastern phoebe, alder and least flycatchers, wood thrush, veery, red-eyed vireo, black-and-white and black-throated green warblers, American redstart, ovenbird, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, and swamp sparrow. Stop in at the nature center to check for recent sightings and be sure to add your own.

Otter Point is a summertime home to northern species like the black-backed three-toed woodpecker, boreal chickadee, and gray jay.

Ship Harbor's coastal spruce forest harbors up to eighteen species of warblers. Look for shorebirds in search of food in the harbor's quiet cove and mudflats.

APPENDIX B – WILDLIFE

Bird Checklist of Acadia National Park

This checklist covers the entire Acadia National Park archipelago from Schoodic Point east, to Isle au Haut west, and Mount Desert Rock south, including all of Mount Desert Island.

Species that have been recorded five or more times within the Acadia National Park area are shown in this checklist. These bird species may be here year round, from spring to autumn, or only in one season. For specifics on when they can be sighted, pick up a copy of Acadia National Park's Bird List. Look at the migrant list for species return to Acadia in appendix B. Accidental species are listed separately. Please report details of unusual sightings to Acadia National Park naturalists.

ABUNDANCE DESIGNATIONS

+ Irregular: may be intermittently abundant, common or absent

*** Breeds:** confirmed breeding since 1965

HABITAT

Species restricted to one or two habitat types are assigned code letters based on the following key:

B Brushy areas

M Mixed Forest

C Coastal

O Open Fields

D Deciduous forest

P Pelagic

E Evergreen

R Residential

F Fresh marsh, bogs

S Salt marsh

I Offshore islands

T Tidal zones

S Lakes

Loons

- ___ Red-throated Loon **C, P**
- ___ Common Loon *

Grebes

- ___ Pied-billed Grebe *
- ___ Horned Grebe **C**
- ___ Red-necked Grebe **C**

Shearwaters

- ___ Northern Fulmar + **P**
- ___ Cory's Shearwater **P**
- ___ Greater Shearwater + **P**
- ___ Sooty Shearwater
- ___ Manx Shearwater **P**

Storm-petrels

- ___ Wilson's Storm-Petrel + **P**
- ___ Leach's Storm-Petrel * **I**

Gannets

- ___ Northern Gannet **C, P**

Cormorants

- ___ Great Cormorant * **C, I**
- ___ Double-crested Cormorant *

Bitterns and Herons

- ___ American Bittern *
- ___ Least Bittern * **F**
- ___ Great Blue Heron *
- ___ Great Egret **S**
- ___ Snowy Egret **S**
- ___ Little Blue Heron **S**
- ___ Cattle Egret **O**
- ___ Green Heron *
- ___ Black-crowned Night-Heron
- ___ Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

Ibises

___ Glossy Ibis

Geese and Ducks

___ Snow Goose
___ Brant + **C, I**
___ Canada Goose
___ Wood Duck * **F, S**
___ Green-winged Teal *
___ American Black Duck *
___ Mallard *
___ Northern Pintail
___ Blue-winged Teal *
___ American Wigeon
___ Ring-necked Duck * **S**
___ Greater Scaup **C**
___ Common Eider * **C, I**
___ King Eider **C**
___ Harlequin Duck **I**
___ Oldsquaw **C**
___ Black Scoter **C**
___ Surf Scoter **C**
___ White-winged Scoter **C**
___ Common Goldeneye **C, S**
___ Barrow's Goldeneye **C**
___ Bufflehead **C, S**
___ Hooded Merganser
___ Common Merganser * **C**
___ Red-breasted Merganser * **C, S**
___ Ruddy Duck

Rails

___ Virginia Rail * **F**
___ Sora *
___ Purple Gallinule **F**
___ Common Moorhen (Gallinule)
___ American Coot **F, S**

Plovers

- ___ Black-bellied Plover
- ___ American Golden-Plover **O, T**
- ___ Semi-palmated Plover **T**
- ___ Killdeer * **O, T**

Sandpipers

- ___ Greater Yellowlegs
- ___ Lesser Yellowlegs
- ___ Solitary Sandpiper
- ___ Willet
- ___ Spotted Sandpiper *
- ___ Whimbrel **O, T**
- ___ Upland Sandpiper
- ___ Hudsonian Godwit
- ___ Ruddy Turnstone
- ___ Red Knot **T**
- ___ Sanderling **T**
- ___ Semipalmated Sandpiper **S, T**
- ___ Least Sandpiper **S, T**
- ___ White-rumped Sandpiper **T**
- ___ Pectoral Sandpiper **S**
- ___ Purple Sandpiper + **C, T**
- ___ Dunlin **I, T**
- ___ Short-billed Dowitcher **S, T**
- ___ Common Snipe
- ___ American Woodcock *
- ___ Red-necked Phalarope **P**
- ___ Red Phalarope **P**

Alcids

- ___ Dovekie + **P**
- ___ Common Murre **P**
- ___ Thick-billed Murre **P**
- ___ Razorbill **P**
- ___ Black Guillemot * **C, P**
- ___ Atlantic Puffin **P**

Jaegers, Gulls and Terns

- ___ Pomarine Jaeger **P**
- ___ Parasitic Jaeger **P**
- ___ Laughing Gull * **C, T**
- ___ Common Black-headed Gull **C, T**
- ___ Bonaparte's Gull **C, T**
- ___ Ring-billed Gull
- ___ Herring Gull *
- ___ Iceland Gull
- ___ Glaucous Gull
- ___ Great Black-backed Gull *
- ___ Black-legged Kittiwake **C, P**
- ___ Royal Tern **C, P**
- ___ Roseate Tern **C**
- ___ Common Tern * **C, P**
- ___ Arctic Tern * **C, P**
- ___ Least Tern **C, P**
- ___ Black Tern

Vultures

- ___ Turkey Vulture

Hawks and Eagles

- ___ Osprey *
- ___ Bald Eagle *
- ___ Northern Harrier *
- ___ Sharp-shinned Hawk *
- ___ Cooper's Hawk *
- ___ Northern Goshawk *
- ___ Red-shouldered Hawk
- ___ Broad-winged Hawk *
- ___ Red-tailed Hawk *
- ___ Rough-legged Hawk
- ___ Golden Eagle

Falcons

- ___ American Kestrel
- ___ Merlin
- ___ Peregrine Falcon
- ___ Gyrfalcon *

Grouse

- ___ Ruffed Grouse *
- ___ Spruce Grouse * **E**
- ___ Northern Bobwhite *
- ___ Ring-necked Pheasant *

Doves

- ___ Rock Dove *
- ___ Mourning Dove *

Cuckoos

- ___ Black-billed Cuckoo *
- ___ Yellow-billed Cuckoo

Owls

- ___ Great Horned Owl *
- ___ Snowy Owl +
- ___ Northern Hawk-Owl +
- ___ Barred Owl *
- ___ Long-eared Owl *
- ___ Short-eared Owl
- ___ Northern Saw-whet Owl *

Nightjars

- ___ Common Nighthawk *
- ___ Whip-poor-will *

Swifts

- ___ Chimney Swift * **R**

Hummingbirds

- ___ Ruby-throated Hummingbird *

Kingfishers

- ___ Belted Kingfisher

Woodpeckers

- ___ Red-headed Woodpecker
- ___ Red-bellied Woodpecker
- ___ Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *
- ___ Downy Woodpecker *
- ___ Hairy Woodpecker *
- ___ Three-toed Woodpecker **E, M**
- ___ Black-backed Woodpecker * **E, M**
- ___ Northern Flicker *
- ___ Pileated Woodpecker *

Flycatchers

- ___ Olive-sided Flycatcher * **E, M**
- ___ Eastern Wood-Pewee *
- ___ Yellow-bellied Flycatcher *
- ___ Alder Flycatcher *
- ___ Least Flycatcher *
- ___ Eastern Phoebe *
- ___ Great Crested Flycatcher *
- ___ Western Kingbird
- ___ Eastern Kingbird *

Larks

- ___ Horned Lark **T**

Swallows

- ___ Purple Martin
- ___ Tree Swallow *
- ___ Northern Rough-winged Swallow
- ___ Bank Swallow *
- ___ Cliff Swallow *
- ___ Barn Swallow *

Jays and Crows

- ___ Gray Jay * **E, M**
- ___ Blue Jay *
- ___ American Crow *
- ___ Common Raven *

Chickadees

- ___ Black-capped Chickadee *
- ___ Boreal Chickadee * **E, M**

Nuthatches

- ___ Red-breasted Nuthatch *
- ___ White-breasted Nuthatch * **D, R**

Creepers

- ___ Brown Creeper *

Wrens

- ___ Carolina Wren
- ___ House Wren * **B, R**
- ___ Winter Wren * **E, M**
- ___ Sedge Wren * **F, O**
- ___ Marsh Wren

Thrushes

- ___ Golden-crowned Kinglet *
- ___ Ruby-crowned Kinglet *
- ___ Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
- ___ Eastern Bluebird *
- ___ Veery *
- ___ Gray-cheeked Thrush
- ___ Swainson's Thrush *
- ___ Hermit Thrush *
- ___ Wood Thrush *
- ___ American Robin *

Mimics

- ___ Gray Catbird *
- ___ Northern Mockingbird
- ___ Brown Thrasher *

Pipits

- ___ American Pipit **O, T**

Waxwings

- ___ Bohemian Waxwing +
- ___ Cedar Waxwing *

Shrikes

___ Northern Shrike

Starlings

___ European Starling *

Vireos

___ Solitary Vireo *

___ Warbling Vireo *

___ Philadelphia Vireo

___ Red-Eyed Vireo *

Wood Warblers

___ Blue-winged Warbler

___ Golden-winged Warbler

___ Tennessee Warbler *

___ Orange-crowned Warbler

___ Nashville Warbler *

___ Northern Parula *

___ Yellow Warbler *

___ Chestnut-sided Warbler *

___ Magnolia Warbler *

___ Cape May Warbler *

___ Black-throated Blue Warbler *

___ Yellow-rumped Warbler *

___ Black-throated Green Warbler *

___ Blackburnian Warbler *

___ Pine Warbler *

___ Prairie Warbler

___ Palm Warbler *

___ Bay-breasted Warbler *

___ Blackpoll Warbler *

___ Black-and-white Warbler *

___ American Redstart *

___ Ovenbird *

___ Northern Waterthrush *

___ Mourning Warbler

___ Common Yellowthroat *

___ Wilson's Warbler *

___ Canada Warbler *

___ Yellow-breasted Chat

Tanagers

- ___ Summer Tanager
- ___ Scarlet Tanager *

Cardinals

- ___ Northern Cardinal * **B, R**
- ___ Rose-breasted Grosbeak *
- ___ Blue Grosbeak
- ___ Indigo Bunting *
- ___ Dickcissel

New World Sparrows

- ___ Eastern Towhee *
- ___ American Tree Sparrow
- ___ Chipping Sparrow *
- ___ Clay-colored Sparrow
- ___ Field Sparrow *
- ___ Vesper Sparrow
- ___ Savannah Sparrow *
- ___ Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow *
- ___ Fox Sparrow
- ___ Song Sparrow *
- ___ Lincoln's Sparrow * **F**
- ___ Swamp Sparrow * **B, F**
- ___ White-throated Sparrow *
- ___ White-crowned Sparrow **B, R**
- ___ Dark-Eyed Junco *
- ___ Lapland Longspur **O, T**
- ___ Snow Bunting **O, T**

Blackbirds and Orioles

- ___ Bobolink *
- ___ Red-winged Blackbird *
- ___ Eastern Meadowlark * **O, B**
- ___ Rusty Blackbird
- ___ Common Grackle *
- ___ Brown-headed Cowbird *
- ___ Orchard Oriole
- ___ Baltimore Oriole *

Finches

- ___ Pine Grosbeak +
- ___ Purple Finch * +
- ___ House Finch **R**
- ___ Red Crossbill * + **E**
- ___ White-winged Crossbill * + **E**
- ___ Common Redpoll +
- ___ Pine Siskin * +
- ___ American Goldfinch *
- ___ Evening Grosbeak * +

Old World Sparrows

- ___ House Sparrow * **R**

Species reported less than five times are listed below:

Arctic/Pacific Loon
Boreal Owl
Eared Grebe
Chuck-will's-widow
Red-billed Tropicbird
Rufous/Allen's Hummingbird
Magnificent Frigatebird
Acadian Flycatcher
Tricolored (Louisiana) Heron
Willow Flycatcher
Tundra Swan
Say's Phoebe
Greater White-fronted Goose
Ash-throated Flycatcher
Northern Shoveler
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Gadwall
Tufted Titmouse
Eurasian Wigeon
Bewick's Wren
Canvasback
Northern Wheatear
Redhead
Townsend's Solitaire

Lesser Scaup
Varied Thrush
Swainson's Hawk
Loggerhead Shrike
Clapper Rail
Yellow-throated Vireo
King Rail
White-eyed Vireo
Sandhill Crane
Black-throated Gray Warbler
Piping Plover
Townsend's Warbler
American Oystercatcher
Yellow-throated Warbler
American Avocet
Cerulean Warbler
Western Sandpiper
Prothonotary Warbler
Baird's Sandpiper
Worm-eating Warbler
Curlew Sandpiper
Louisiana Waterthrush
Stilt Sandpiper
Kentucky Warbler
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Connecticut Warbler
Long-billed Dowitcher
Hooded Warbler
Marbled Godwit
Western Tanager
Long-tailed Jaeger
Black-headed Grosbeak
Great Skua
Lazuli Bunting
South-Polar Skua
Painted Bunting
Little Gull
Green-tailed Towhee
Lesser Black-backed Gull
Spotted Towhee

Sabine's Gull
Lark Sparrow
Ivory Gull
Lark Bunting
Caspian Tern
Grasshopper Sparrow
Forster's Tern
Le Conte's Sparrow
Sooty Tern
Seaside Sparrow
White-winged Tern
Harris' Sparrow
Black Skimmer
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Barn Owl
Brewer's Blackbird
Great Gray Owl
Bullock's Oriole
Eastern Screech-Owl
Hoary Redpoll

APPENDIX B – WILDLIFE

Approximate Times of Arrival of Spring Migrant Birds

Late March:

Great blue heron
Canada goose
Brant
Common merganser
Kestral
Woodcock
Killdeer
Mourning dove
Horned lark
Crow
Robin
Song sparrow
Tree sparrow
Junco
Fox sparrow
Red winged blackbird
Grackle
Pine siskin
Red crossbill
White winged crossbill
Purple finch

Early April:

Red-throated loon
Pied-billed grebe
Double-crested cormorant
Green-winged teal
Wood duck
Ring-necked duck
Snipe
Red-shouldered hawk
Harrier
Merlin
Peregrine falcon
Osprey
Kingfisher
Flicker

Phoebe
Brown creeper
Winter wren
Hermit thrush
Bluebird
Golden crown kinglet
Pipit
Savannah sparrow
Meadowlark
Cowbird

Late April:

Gannet
Great egret
Bittern
Blue winged teal
Hooded merganser
Broad-wing hawk
Laughing gull
Yellow-bellied sapsucker
Tree swallow
Barn swallow
Brown thrasher
Yellow-rump warbler
Palm warbler
Vesper sparrow
Chipping sparrow
Field sparrow
White-throated sparrow
Swamp sparrow
Goldfinch

First Week of May:

Green heron
Sharp-shinned hawk
Spotted Sandpiper
Solitary Sandpiper
Greater yellowlegs
Chimney swift
Kingbird

Catbird
Veery
Solitary vireo
Nashville warbler
Parula warbler
Black and white warbler
Northern waterthrush
Yellowthroat
Towhee
White-crowned sparrow
Scarlet tanager

Second Week of May:

Leach's petrel
Whip-poor-will
Semi-palmated plover
Common tern
Arctic tern
Roseate tern
Ruby-throated hummingbird
Least flycatcher
Bank swallow
Cliff swallow
House wren
Wood thrush
Black-throated blue warbler
Chestnut-sided warbler
Magnolia warbler
Black-throated green warbler
Yellow warbler
Redstart
Rose-breasted grosbeak
Bobolink
Northern oriole

Third Week to Late May:

Ruddy turnstone
Black-bellied plover
Short-bill dowitcher
Semi-palmate sandpiper
Least sandpiper
Northern phalarope
Parasitic jaeger
Nighthawk
Alder flycatcher
Yellow-bellied flycatcher
Wood pewee
Olive-sided flycatcher
Swainson's thrush
Gray-cheeked thrush
Ruby-crowned kinglet
Cedar waxwing
Red-eyed vireo
Tennessee warbler
Blackburnian warbler
Cape May warbler
Bay-breasted warbler
Blackpoll warbler
Mourning warbler
Canada warbler
Wilson's warbler
Ovenbird
Indigo bunting
Lincoln's sparrow

Early June:

Wilson's petrel
Black-billed cuckoo
Crested flycatcher
Philadelphia vireo
Sharp-tailed sparrow